

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

THE INVIOIABIUITY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IS THE ONLY SECURITY TO PUBLIC LIBERTY.

T. FOSTER Editor.

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MISCELLANY.

Speech of Hon. John P. Hale

ON THE TEN REGIMENT BILL,
IN THE
U. STATES SENATE, THURSDAY, JAN. 6,
[REPORTED BY HOOKER.]

The bill to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force, was read a third time.

The question being on the passage of the bill,

Mr. HALE—feeling compelled from my convictions of duty to take a course in reference to this bill in which I am aware very few Senators will entirely coincide, I have thought, humble as is the sphere in which I move, that it was due to those who placed me in the position I occupy, to let my vote upon the bill go out accompanied with the reasons which have induced me to take the course which I am about to take. I would have been glad if older and abler Senators had favored the Senate with their views in opposition to this bill. I would have been glad if the action of the Senate upon the bill had been delayed until the documents coming from the several departments, and which we are well nigh getting, had been placed before us, so that we might have all the light that could be thrown upon that, which in my mind, is a dark subject at the lightest; but seeing that the bill is likely to go through the forms of legislation, and become a law without having those lights before us, I have thought it necessary to trespass briefly upon the time of the Senate, in order to express the views which I entertained. It may be said that I do not stand much in need of light, because I have already declared that I stand here prepared to vote against the war in all its forms, against any measures for the supply of troops, either regular or volunteers, (and if there are any other kinds, I go against them,) because I stand prepared to vote against the appropriation of a single dollar beyond the simple amount—a I have before suggested—which will be sufficient to bring home your troops by the shortest and cheapest route. Entertaining these views, before entering upon the discussion of the bill, I want to say a word in regard to a sentiment which I have heard avowed here, and elsewhere, and it is—that when the country is engaged in war we lose all discretion, we have nothing to do but grant the supplies that are demanded of us—an appeal being made to our patriotism—patriotism can only find rightful action in a support of the war—that there is no patriotism anywhere else, and that the administration, which has been so fortunate or unfortunate as to plunge the country into a war, has only to appeal to the country, and expect to receive no other response except hearty and unanimous support. And this doctrine has been carried so far, and in such high places, that the President of the United States has denounced as treason, the opposition of Congress, although his mode of prosecuting the war did not accord with their convictions. I recollect but one incident in my reading of history which is analogous. It is stated by an English historian, that when Queen Elizabeth had summoned her Parliament, and they were about to organize for business, she sent her messenger to them with this royal mandate; she told them to be very careful that they did not meddle with affairs of State, "because," said she,

"such things are altogether beyond the compass of your narrow understanding." Well, our royal President did not follow exactly in the footsteps of Elizabeth. He did not question the understanding of Congress, but their patriotism. Now, let us see where this doctrine will carry us. Let us see to what it will lead. Suppose you should have an exceedingly bad and corrupt administration—mind, I do not say that this is such an Administration, or that we are ever likely to have such an one. But suppose that such a thing were possible, and that the measures of the President had become exceedingly odious, oppressive, burdensome and intolerable, and that notes of disapprobation were beginning to be heard from the people assembled in their primary meetings; that the tones of indignation at last penetrated the walls of the palace, and the President, finding that he could not stand against the united will of an injured people, what has he to do? Ought he to desist in his course of wrong-doing, or to retrace his steps? No, sir; this is not the path to popularity; according to his new school of ethics and morals, he has only to go on and plunge the country into war, and, if he can manage so skillfully as to involve the country into two wars at once, so much the better—so much the more glory for him; a popularity greater than that of Washington or a Jackson. This is the inference, the plain and unmistakable inference. War, instead of being, as it is said to be by all writers on ethics or politics, the direst calamity which Heaven in its wrath can send upon a nation, is converted by this alchemy into a healing Bethesda, in which political profligacy and corruption of the darkest hue may wash itself and be clean.—Sir, I utterly deny the soundness of this doctrine, that Congress ought have no voice beyond granting the supplies. If there ever is a time when opposition should be vigilant, scrupulous, watchful, noticing every thing that is wrong, it is at a time when, through the acts of the Administration, the country is burthened with an unnecessary war; when the fruits of industry are consumed for the support of such war, and when we are surrounded by all the horrors which war brings in its train. If there ever is a time that should put men upon their individual judgment, reflection and responsibility, it is such a time; and such is our position now, and we are there by the (unadvised, unconstitutional, and illegal acts of the President. I propose, I say, to do what I may, feeble as it may be, to plea the country right. I have never learned in that school of moral or political science, that by persevering in an unconstitutional and wrong course, we shall ever come out right.

And, sir, there is another view that is some times taken, which certainly does not accord with my own convictions, and upon which I wish to say a word or two at this time, (and I do it with deference to the opinion of abler men about me,) and which relates to the course which those should take who believe the war to be wrong, radically wrong. Why, I think I have heard an idea something like this:—The country is engaged in a war which is unjustifiable—we confess it is wrong to go on; we see clearly it is wrong—nevertheless we are now at war, and the President calls on us for supplies of men and money, and Senators say they will vote men and money, but by some sort of a process which escapes my comprehension, they imagine they are going to throw the responsibility on the President. I confess I do not understand how they are to escape from their due share of responsibility; they must share the responsibility with the President, let the character of the act be what it may. If the war be wrong, put an end to it at once. I have no doubt the President will be exceedingly gratified with opposition of this kind. You will hear nothing about a factions opposition in the organ of the Administration. The President would care little for the opposition of the whole world, if it were an opposition of this kind. It is very like Sam Weller, who happened to find himself in prison, and a person whom he met was bewailing the misfortune of having a thousand pounds left to him by will, which circumstance had been the occasion of his imprisonment.—"I wish," exclaimed Sam, "all my enemies would try to ruin me in that way." Just so with the President. You tell him he is wrong, while at the same time you vote him all the men and money that he asks for.

Believing that the cause of this war is radically wrong, I hold it to be the first, the plainest, and the simplest duty of those who think as I do, to withhold supplies, and compel the President to do what we believe to be right. Believing there is a strict and pertinent analogy between the course to be pursued by Congress, and that which is taken by the British Parlia-

ment, I consider that the course of those who think the war wrong, is plain and clear, and admits of no mistake. Upon a question of voting supplies, I think the very first thing to be inquired into by Congress, is, whether the object for which the supplies are demanded is a correct and legitimate object. If it be determined that the object is a proper one, let the supplies be granted; if otherwise, withhold them. This is my understanding of the nature of our Constitution. I have heard our Government spoken of as a government of checks and balances, but when you speak of the President having the power to make war unconstitutionally and illegally, I cannot understand the cause or propriety of that course of conduct which would sustain him in his unconstitutional act.

Believing, then, that the question of this war is a question which ought to be discussed; that it lies at the very bottom of the question of supplies, I will proceed to give my views to the Senate and to the country, of this war. And, as I suggested the other day, in the few remarks which I had the honor to submit, I believe that the cause of the war lies a little deeper than any that has been assigned by those who have expressed their opinions upon the subject. I believe that the question, whether it arose from the march of General Taylor to the Rio Grande, or whether any of those incidental and temporary movements were the immediate cause of the war, is entirely irrelevant. The cause, sir, lies deeper than any of these; and when I speak of the cause of the war, permit me to say, that I do it with no desire to introduce exciting or angry discussion, or to arouse unpleasant feelings; but having a duty to perform here, I must do it fearlessly—I must do my duty as an American Senator, feeble as it may be. And when we speak of the causes of this war, I must avow my conviction, beyond a cavil or a doubt, to be, that it lies in the avowed policy of the American Government—a policy which was avowed four years ago—to make the extension of human slavery one of its primary motives of action.

And when I say this, let me be understood. I refer to the principle avowed in the diplomatic correspondence which preceded the annexation of Texas to the United States. And permit me to say, that in approaching this question, I do it with a desire and a disposition to do full justice to the officers of this government who were engaged in that correspondence. I will do them the justice to say, that what they did, they did manfully and above board. There was no concealment. They came out boldly. Their course was very different from that of a set of men we have among us, called Northern men with Southern principles—men who profess to be against slavery, but who are nevertheless enlisted in the slavholding interest, ready to do slavery's bidding.—That was not the case with the men to whom I have referred. They came out boldly and avowed the object at which they aimed, and the means by which they proposed to attain it. Let this be ever said to their credit.

In that correspondence the objects of this government are evidently as much beyond controversy as anything can possibly be. No, sir! If the fingers of a hand were sent from the throne of Eternal Light, to write this upon the wall over your head, it would not flash conviction more readily to the mind than is done by a perusal of that correspondence. I will not go through the whole of it, but will content myself with sending to the clerk and asking him to read an extract from this letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 8, 1845.

Sir:—A private letter from a citizen in Maryland, then in London, contains the following passage:

"I learn, from a source entitled to the fullest confidence, that there is now here a Mr. Andrews, deputed by the abolitionists of Texas to negotiate with the British Government; that he has seen Lord Aberdeen, and submitted his project for the abolition of slavery in Texas; which is, that there shall be organized a company in England who shall advance a sum sufficient to pay for the slaves now in Texas, and receive in payment Texas lands; that the sum thus advanced shall be paid over as an indemnity for the abolition of slavery; and I am authorized by the Texan minister to say to you, that Lord Aberdeen, has agreed that the British Government will guarantee the payment of the interest on this loan, upon condition that the Texan Government will abolish slavery."

This proposition, it will be seen, was exceedingly simple, and easy to be understood. It announced, not that there was a scheme on foot amongst a set of fanatical politicians, to decoy away the slaves, not to steal them—nothing of that sort—but a proposition had been entertained, by which the government and

slaveholders of Texas agreed to abolish slavery, and for this agreement on their part, it was said that a company had agreed to advance a stipulated price.—What right had our government to interfere? The Secretary says, "a movement of this sort cannot be contemplated in silence." I agree it should not; but what should every American heart have said, when it was found that a scheme of this kind was on foot? Should they not have burst out in thankful aspirations to Almighty God, that such a scheme of benevolence as that, had even been thought of. I think the Secretary says well in saying that they could not look on in silence.

The Secretary further says:—"Such an attempt upon any neighboring country would necessarily be viewed by this government with very deep concern." Certainly, they should have looked on with deep concern, as deep as that with which affection watches by the side of the dying love, now gathering hope from the symptoms, that the smile of health will again smooth the cheek of love, and then trembling, lest the pall of despair should settle on his hopes.

Again, he says:—"It cannot be permitted to succeed without the most strenuous efforts on our part to arrest a calamity as serious to every part of our country." A calamity so serious to every part of the country; so serious to New Hampshire, to Massachusetts, and the other New England States. And, sir, this bill which is now before you, is one of the measures which are to be adopted to redeem the pledge thus made. In the same letter it is said:

"The establishment, in the very midst of our slaveholding States, of an independent government, forbidding the existence of slavery, and by a people born for the most part, among us, reared up in our habits, and speaking our language, could not fail to produce the most unhappy effects upon both parties."

When I saw it formally announced by the government that it could not produce any but "unhappy effects." I thought that I was mistaken in the reading. I thought it must be a mistake of the printer; but I found that it was no mistake; that the announcement was really made. What a mistake then did the Pilgrim Fathers make in coming to found a colony in the New World, where they might avoid the consequences of slavery. Had they not slavery enough at home, that they bade farewell to everything that bound their hearts to the land of their birth,—the land where the bones of their fathers reposed,—and came over and founded the institution of American slavery? Was it for this that the May-Flower sailed for the coast where slavery prevailed? Was it for this that the brave patriots wandered from England to Holland, and from Holland here? In Heaven's name, was not England oppressive enough? One more extract and I leave the letter.

"Few calamities could befall this country more to be deplored than the establishment of a predominant British influence and the abolition of domestic slavery in Texas."

Few calamities could befall the country like this! I had understood, up to the time when I read this declaration, that the institution of slavery, for good or bad, was a State institution. I thought it was one which the general government had no right to touch. Everything that I had ever heard upon the subject had tended to take that institution from the cognizance of the general government, and make it exclusively a subject of State policy. But here I find it haptized, and made one of the Gods before which the whole people are to bow down and worship.

From this cause, whether remote or immediate, this war proceeded. Can any man deny this? We may have our doubts whether, if there had been more caution and prudence, this war would have been precipitated upon us so early a period. But is it not evident that the whole matter springs from this? Was not annexation itself an act of war?—War was existing between Mexico and Texas at the time. By the very fact of annexing to ourselves one of the belligerent nations, we incurred the responsibility of fighting her battles. If this, then, be the cause of the war, I come next to the question how this war commenced? Well, sir, it may seem exceedingly strange that one should be found asking that question at this time, when the President has told us over and over again so many times how it commenced—that it commenced by the act of Mexico. Said the President in his message to Congress of the 11th May, 1846:

"In my message at the commencement of the present session, I informed you that, upon the earnest appeal both of the Congress and convention of Texas, I had ordered an efficient military force to take a position between the Neuces and the Del Norte." This had become necessary, to meet a threatened invasion of Texas by the Mexican forces, for which extensive military preparations had been made. The invasion was threatened solely because Texas had determined, in accordance with a solemn resolution of the Congress of the United States, to annex herself to our Union; and, under these circumstances, it was plainly our duty to extend our protection over her citizens and soil.

This force was concentrated at Corpus Christi, and remained there until after I had received such information from Mexico as rendered it probable, if not certain, that the Mexican government would refuse to receive our Envoy.

Meantime, Texas, by the final action of our Congress, had become an integral part of our Union. The Congress of Texas, by its act of December 19, 1836, had declared the Rio del Norte to be the boundary of that republic. Its jurisdiction had been extended and exercised beyond the Neuces. The country between that river and the Del Norte had been represented in the Congress and in the convention of Texas; had taken part in the act of annexation itself; and was now included within one of our Congressional districts. Our own Congress had, moreover, with great unanimity, by the act approved December 31, 1846, recognized the country beyond the Neuces as a part of our territory, by including it within our own revenue system; and a revenue officer, to reside within that district, had been appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It came, therefore, of urgent necessity to provide for the defence of that portion of our country. Accordingly, on the 13th of January last, instructions were issued to the general in command of these troops to occupy the left bank of the Del Norte."

And in his annual message to Congress on the 8th of December, 1846, he repeats the assertion, and he not only repeats the declaration that war exists by the acts of Mexico, but he says every honorable effort has been made by me to prevent the war, but all proved in vain, and the war has come, notwithstanding he was so exceedingly opposed to it. Now I desire to examine this matter. The President is not satisfied with thus telling us that the war arose from the act of Mexico, and that he had used every honorable exertion to avoid it. He comes forward in his message this year, and tells us fourteen times distinctly, and several times impliedly, that it arose from the act of Mexico. It seems a part of the President's religion, to accompany his more solemn acts with the continual declaration that "war exists by the acts of Mexico," as it was of the followers of Mahomed, to preface their more serious sayings with the oft-repeated avowal that there was "no God but Allah, and Mahomed his prophet." Now let us examine this matter; did it commence by the act of Mexico? Such is not my reading. The taking possession of Texas was itself an act of war. Sir, at the time of the American Revolution, when France signed a Treaty of Alliance with us, Great Britain was not long in finding out that that was an act of war. But suppose that act was not one of war, what follows?

One of the fundamental conditions of the Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the United States was war.

"First, said State to be formed subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary."

"Subject to the adjustment of all questions of boundary." That was the very condition which the American Congress fixed to the act of annexation.—Well, it is necessary for me to stand here today to tell the American people, that if there is a question of boundary existing, and one party goes and occupies the territory to the extreme verge of the claim—that is an act of war?—Why, I think the President himself, in the course of the controversy with Great Britain, must have found that this was the case, although one of the first acts of his Administration was to tell the people in his Inaugural Address, that our title to Oregon was clear and unquestionable.—I saw the President amid the dripping of the storm, standing at the east front of this Capitol, reminding the people how young a man he was, and yet he would have the whole of Oregon. I almost expected to hear him say—

"You'd scarce expect one of my age, to speak in public on the stage."
I know not whether I was most amused at the juvenility of the President, or his determination to seize upon the whole of Oregon. He would not even submit the question to arbitration, because that would be admitting that Great Britain had some sort of title there. Nothing short of the whole world satisfy him. Why, a man could hardly be recognized as a Democrat in the Eastern States, unless he was for claiming the whole of Oregon. He must go for 54 deg. 40 min., or he was no Democrat; and one State Legislature was so violent in the cause, that they were for claiming 54 deg. I won-

der it occurred to the President to send our officers and take possession of the territory up to that line. Why did he not do this? Because he knew, and everybody knew, it would be an act of war.—He knew it would be so considered by Great Britain, and resented by her.—Well, so it was here. The sending of General Taylor to the Rio Grande was, beyond all controversy, an act of war. But I propose to give you the President's own account of it. In his Message of May, 1846, he says:

"He kept the troops at Corpus Christi, until it was rendered certain that the Mexican government had refused to receive Mr. Silldell. Well, on the 10th day of November this commission was appointed, and not being much acquainted with matters of diplomacy, I of course take what the President said, as being what he meant."

"MR. SILLDELL'S LETTER OF CREDENCE. JAMES K. POLK, President of the U. States of America. Great and Good Friend:—I have made choice of John Silldell, one of our distinguished citizens, to reside near the government of the Mexican republic in the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. He is well informed of the relative interests of the two countries, and of our sincere desire to restore, cultivate, and strengthen friendship and good correspondence between us; and, from a knowledge of his fidelity and good conduct, I have entire confidence that he will render himself acceptable to the Mexican government, by his constant endeavors to preserve and advance the interest and happiness of both nations. I therefore request your excellency to receive him favorably, and to give full credence to whatever he shall say on the part of the United States. And I pray God to have you in his safe and holy keeping. Your good friend, JAMES K. POLK.

By the President: JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State. To his Excellency DON JOSE JOAQUIN HERRERA, President of the Mexican Republic,"

"And pray God to have you in his holy care and keeping!" How pious the President is! He prays for his enemies. This was written on the 10th of November. Now I want to read another document, to show how Mr. Polk was treating his good friend on the 15th of June preceding. In a confidential communication from the War Department, dated June 15, 1845, to General Taylor, I find the following:

"The point of your ultimate destination is the western frontier of Texas, where you will select an army, on or near the Rio Grande del Norte, such a site as will consist with the health of the troops, and will be best adapted to repel invasion, and to protect what, in the event of annexation, will be our western border. You will limit yourself to the defence of the territory of Texas, unless Mexico should declare war against the U. States.

Your movement to the Gulf of Mexico, and your preparations to embark for the western frontier of Texas, are to be made without any delay."

Well, now, what do you think of this pious President! On the 15th of June, he ordered the troops to be ready to embark for the coast of Mexico; and five months afterwards, he sends a messenger to General Herrera, and by the hands of this messenger, a supplication to Almighty God, "to have him in his safe and holy keeping;" lest this prayer should fail, he had taken the precaution to send General Taylor with his army, five months before, to take him in his care and keeping. Well, I will not detain the Senate long on this part of the matter. It seems to me it is too plain for cavil; and if I had the issue to be tried before twelve good men and true, the first witness I would call would be James K. Polk—for I never knew a witness who was conscious of telling the truth, who found it necessary to repeat so often the same assertion. Why does the President go on so long and labored an effort to prove that we had good cause of war? If this were the case, and we had not commenced it, instead of being to our credit, it would have been a disgrace to us. It would have shown us a pusillanimous nation. It is, therefore, a *felo de se* of his argument. Because, if this were the case, it shows that we should have done what the President has labored to show we have not done. The President may conquer Mexico, but he can never succeed in conquering the truth. He may direct as many guns to bear upon it as it would require to silence a Mexican battery, but he will not be successful.

Well, if this was the cause of the war—if this was the manner in which the

war commenced, what are we carrying it on for now? What do we propose?—What do we want? Why, in the message of the President to Congress, in 1846, he tells us that it was not conquest that he desired; but in the message of this year he modifies it a little. Now the conquest he disavows, that is, he does not mean to take the whole of Mexico. I suppose that he means to divide it very much as Lord Aberdeen divided Oregon with him, to take what he wants, and leave the rest. He says:

"It never was contemplated by me to make a permanent conquest of Mexico, or to destroy her nationality."

Well, sir, actions speak louder than words, and I need not admonish gentlemen on this floor of this fact, for I have proof in my hand. What does the President tell you? I heard it asserted by a Senator the other day, that Senators voted for the appropriation of the war under a protest. That they did it for nothing else than to relieve Gen. Taylor from the critical position in which he was placed. The President came and made the thrilling announcement that American blood had been shed on American soil. And while every heart palpitated at such an outrage, Senators, anxious to relieve Gen. Taylor, were now willing to vote the supplies required, even though the bill for raising them was accompanied by the declaration which, at that time, they believed to be untrue, that "war existed by the act of Mexico."—They gave their votes under the protest that it was expressly for the relief of Gen. Taylor. And what does the President now say to these Senators?—Why, he says you did not mean any such thing. You could not have meant it. You knew that indemnity must be acquired—Senators, when you passed that vote, you all meant to get territory. The President has said so. He is your Executive officer—surely he ought to know; and the President has a right to say it, because act on speak louder than words.—You voted him the men and the money; you gave him the sword and the purse, and you gave him unlimited license to conduct the war as he pleased, and now you must pass this bill—give him the ten regiments, of regulars, and afterwards twenty regiments of volunteers, and let him thus, according to the Senator from Kentucky, increase his available forces in Mexico to ninety thousand, and go on, subjugating that country, and what will he tell you at the next session? He now tells you:

"Congress could not have meant—when, in May, 1846, they appropriated ten millions of dollars, and authorized the President to employ the military and naval forces of the United States, and to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers, to enable him to prosecute the war; and when, at their last session, and after our army had invaded Mexico, they made additional appropriations, and authorized the raising of more troops for the same purpose—that no indemnity was to be obtained from Mexico at the conclusion of the war; and yet it was certain that, if no Mexican territory was acquired, no indemnity could be obtained."

"It is further manifest that Congress contemplated territorial indemnity, from the fact, that at their last session an act was passed, upon the Executive recommendation, appropriating three millions of dollars with that express object. This appropriation was made "to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits and boundaries with the republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by authorized agents of the two governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof." The object of asking this appropriation was distinctly stated in the several messages on the subject which I communicated to Congress."

Vote him now the men and money I now ask, and what will he tell you at the next session? Why, that Congress intended to overrun all Mexico! He will say,—you mean that I should carry destruction throughout the whole of that country—that

"I should dip my sword in blood, and write my name on desolated lands and cities."

And he would have a right to say so if Vote him the men and money he wants—let him have ninety thousand troops there, and he will enact scenes, that perhaps we little think of; and at the next session, he will come and tell us, that that was what we meant, and he will have a right to do so, because actions speak louder than words. We certainly, in giving our votes, must be supposed to have some object to attain—that object, the President can construe for himself.

In regard to the amendment which has been proposed to this bill, instead of making it better, it leaves it more objectionable still. It leaves it to the President's discretion whether to embody these troops or not; but that is the very thing we ought not to do. He has had discretion enough. Was it not at his discretion

that our troops were marched to the Rio Grande! It seems to me that the true course is to take the discretion into our own hands, and make specific appropriations for specific objects. Then we shall know for what objects they are made.

But the President says now, he does not want the conquest of the whole of Mexico, but he wants indemnity and security. Well, these are words easily pronounced. But we had a good old lesson in New England, requiring the demolition of words to be given. Indemnity for what? Security for what?—I find the indemnity he wanted, was not only indemnity for our claims, and for all the expenses of the war; but in addition to all this, he wanted to drive a bargain with them—he was not willing to make peace unless they would sell him a part of their country with its inhabitants, for 1 cent in the 5th and 6th articles of the treaty proposed by our government to Mexico, as follows, viz:

ART. 5. In consideration of the extension of the limits of the United States, as they are defined by the preceding articles, and by the stipulations which are further contained in Article 8, the United States abandon forever against the United Mexican States all their claims, on account of the costs of this war; and besides, agree to pay to the United Mexican States, in the city of Mexico, the sum of \$10,000,000.

ART. 6. In full consideration of the stipulations contained in Articles 4 and 8 of this treaty, the United States agree to assume and pay all sums at present due to claimants, and those which may be hereafter established, according to the convention concluded between the two Republics, in the city of Mexico, on the 20th of January, 1843, to provide for the payment of what shall be decided in favor of the claimants, according to a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic, on the 11th of April, 1839. And the United States equally agree to assume and pay all recalcitrations of citizens of the United States against the Government of the United Mexican States, not previously decided, to an amount not exceeding three millions of dollars which have arisen prior to the 12th of May, 1836, and which shall be adjusted to be due by a commission established by the Government of the United States, whose decision shall be definite and conclusive: Provided, that in deciding on the validity of the said demands, the commission shall be guided and governed by the principles and rules prescribed by the first and fifth articles of the unratified convention, concluded in the city of Mexico on the 30th of November, 1843, and in no case shall they give judgment in favor of any claim not embraced by those principles and rules. And the United States, for the present and the future, exonerate the United Mexican States from any of the demands whatsoever, which may be submitted or rejected by said board of commissioners.

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, February 5.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN P. HALE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, LEICESTER KING, OF OHIO.

To the Subscribers of the Signal of Liberty.

With the issue of this number I shall discontinue the publication of the Signal. The five years for which Rev. G. Beckley and myself contracted in February, 1843 for its publication have now fully expired, and a change in my pecuniary affairs, occasioned by the failure of a friend, and by other causes, forbid me to enter into arrangements for its further continuance or my responsibility.

I have edited and published the Signal from its commencement to the present time, a period of 354 weeks, without any intermission, and to sustain it I have devoted almost seven of the best years of my life. I leave it now without regret. It has accomplished good for the cause of the Slave, and for the progress of Society generally. The question of Slavery, in some of its varied forms, is now being discussed in every political newspaper, and in every State and Territorial Legislature from Maine to Oregon; and in the National Legislature its extension is the great question which keeps all the political elements in commotion, and which will sooner or later break up and scatter existing political organizations.

Towards accomplishing this great work of bringing the subject of Slavery so prominently before the public as to make it the PARAMOUNT political question of the nation, the Signal, according to its means, and the measure of its ability, has thus far contributed its share.

Many anti-slavery friends, in different parts of the State, from the commencement of the Signal to the present day, have been its steady supporters, and labored earnestly to extend its circulation and usefulness. To all these gentlemen I feel under personal obligations; and not having an opportunity to thank them personally they will please consider this expression of my feelings as addressed individually to themselves.

By the proceedings of the State Society, it will be seen that efficient measures were taken for the resumption of the regular issue of the Signal in three or four weeks under the auspices of the State Society, or for the establishment of another paper in its place, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be perfected.

If an active and rigorous response be immediately given to the propositions of the State Society at this meeting, a Liberty paper will soon be in operation under circumstances more favorable for efficiency and power than heretofore. When this takes place, all persons who have paid in advance will receive in the new issue, the full number of papers for which they have paid. Or otherwise they will be supplied by an anti-slavery paper in another State.

Persons indebted for the Signal will confer a favor on me by forwarding the amounts of my dues by mail to the usual address.

An Agent, Mr. GEORGE DELL, will immediately commence a collecting tour through the State, and prosecute it till all accounts are settled. To facilitate him in his laborious journey, every person owing is respectfully requested to lay by at home the sum that may be due, that in case of his absence from home the Agent may receive it.

As my circumstances are such that an immediate settlement must be had, all accounts not paid on presentation by the Agent will be left for collection.

THEODORE FOSTER. Feb. 5, 1846.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, thus speaks of Mr. Hale, and of the political course has marked out for himself.

"Mr. Hale, the new Senator from New Hampshire, has made his debut in the Senate, and in a manner that attracts universal attention. Mr. Hale came to the Senate as the representative of a principle, and if not a new principle, one that few politicians here have the courage to maintain. The effect of Mr. Hale's demonstration is decided. He will carry votes with him—the votes of those who, entertaining the same opinions, have timidly waited for a leader. I am not sure that the sounding of this counter note, at this time, will not produce a good effect. It will counteract the ultram of Mr. Cass and Mr. Allen, and Mr. Dickinson and others, and will, in fact, make a reasonable and beneficial diversion in favor of the moderate and conservative portion of the Senate.

Mr. Hale is a young looking man, of florid complexion, and good person. His voice is full and rich, but rather too loud, and wanting in modulation, and his utterance is not sufficiently deliberate. These defects he is young enough to remedy. It is evident he intends to give himself practice. He possesses in an eminent degree, the rare quality of courage of opinion—a quality very essential to one who puts himself forward as the champion of important principles, and one that always commands admiration."

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MICHIGAN State Anti-Slavery Society.

The Society met at Ann Arbor, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1846. In the absence of the President, Mr. Holmes, of Wayne Co., one of the Vice Presidents, called the Society to order.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Tripp. Messrs. Geo. Millerd, H. S. Bradley, and Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, were appointed a committee to prepare a roll of delegates, who reported the following:

Wayne Co.—Horace Hallock, S. M. Holmes, Geo. W. Swift, A. Worden, I. M. Swift, J. L. Dennis, H. S. Bradley, Rev. Samuel Bibbins, George DeBaptist, Wm. H. Day.

Lenawee—Rev. Henry Tripp, Ira Goodrich, Franklin Jennings, Rev. Wm. P. Russell, J. F. Dolbear, Rev. Robert Powell, Rev. M. Allen.

Kalamazoo—C. Cowlam, A. B. Cobb. Washtenaw—Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, George Hill, Rev. P. Smith, M. H. Cowles, T. Foster, Geo. Dell, C. Bliss, Wm. Kinsley, R. Hall, Hollis Bond, J. W. Collins, J. G. Baldwin, A. A. Copeland, Edward Phelps, Wm. B. Mead, George Millerd, Munns Kenney, A. B. Cobb, E. S. Dunham, F. M. Lansing, M. F. Collins, H. Carpenter, E. S. Smith, Rev. S. B. Noble, Sabin Felch, Munson Wheeler, John Pebles, E. W. Shaw, Lester Jewett.

Calhoun—H. J. Cushman. Eaton—E. N. Bartlett. Oakland—Nathan Power, N. P. Smith, M. B. Williams, A. L. Power, Mr. Gould.

Genesee—Isaac N. Robinson. Van Buren—C. D. Grimes. Macomb—C. C. Foot. Livingston—D. R. Dixon. Jackson—Rev. S. Fleming, William Holmes.

A letter from the President, Rev. W. C. Denison, was read. A communication from Rev. O. P. Hoyt, one of the Executive Committee of the State Society, was read.

On motion of Mr. Dolbear, a Business Committee, consisting of Messrs. Ingersoll, W. P. Russell, Copeland, Cowles and Power, was appointed by the Chair.

A committee on nominations, consisting of Geo. W. Swift of Wayne, A. L. Power of Oakland, Rev. Mr. Powell of Lenawee, Wm. Kinsley of Washtenaw, I. N. Robinson of Genesee, C. D. Grimes of Van Buren, Mr. Dixon of Livingston, Mr. Foot of Macomb, A. B. Cobb of Kalamazoo, Rev. Mr. Fleming of Jackson, E. N. Bartlett of Eaton, and Mr. Cushman of Calhoun Co., were appointed by the meeting.

Rev. Mr. Ingersoll, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously, by a rising vote, adopted.

Resolved, That in the death of Rev. Guy Beckley, this Society feels that a serious loss has been sustained, and a large chasm made in the Anti-Slavery ranks, and that we deeply sympathize with his family and friends in their great bereavement.

The committee reported several resolutions, which were accepted. The following was then discussed and adopted:

Resolved, That in every National and State code, and in every church code, slaveholding ought to be prohibited as highly criminal.

The committee on nominations made a report, which was discussed by Messrs. Millerd, Dolbear, Cowlam, Rev. Mr. Powell, Rev. Mr. Tripp, and others, and after amendment it was adopted as follows:

For Officers for the ensuing year: For President, ERASTUS HUSSEY, of Calhoun Co. For Vice Presidents, Horace Hallock, of Wayne, William C. Denison, of Kalamazoo, E. N. Bartlett, of Eaton.

Executive Committee, S. B. Treadwell, Lonson Wilcox, Samuel Higgins, Secretary, Theodore Foster. Treasurer, J. M. Trendwell.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Society met at half past one. Opened by prayer.

The time for the annual meeting was fixed on the first Thursday of January next, and the place, Jackson.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Foote, and adopted:

Resolved, That this Society will entertain all resolutions and discussions bearing on the question of slavery, directly or indirectly.

The following resolution was discussed by Rev. Mr. Foote of Macomb, Dr. Hill of Ann Arbor, Rev. Mr. Swift, Rev. Mr. Williams, and Mr. Hallock of Wayne:

Resolved, That the nomination of John P. Hale and Leicester King, as the Liberty party candidates for President and

Vice President of the United States, by the Buffalo Convention last October, meets the entire and unqualified approbation of the Liberty men of Michigan, and that we will give it a hearty response at the ballot box next November.

After a song by Mr. Day, of Oberlin, the Society adjourned.

EVENING SESSION. Society met at 6 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Ingersoll.

Messrs. Foster, Treadwell, and Wilcox were appointed a committee to find the constitution of this Society, or provide a new one, and report at the next annual meeting.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to secure some person or persons to publish and edit the Signal of Liberty, or another paper in its place for the benefit of the anti-slavery cause in this State.

fore pray your honorable body to take the necessary steps for the amendment of the Constitution so as to extend the free exercise of the elective franchise to all the male citizens within the State, without regard to color.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Resolved, That in the event of a failure to secure, at the present session of the Legislature, the free exercise of the elective franchise in Michigan without regard to color, we will urge and assist the colored men of Michigan to have the legality or the constitutionality of the clause oppressing them tested and their rights acknowledged by the different courts in the State.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4, 1848. Meeting was opened by prayer. Mr. Miller from Committee on the Signal reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas intimation has been given to this Society, that the Signal of Liberty will be discontinued by its present publisher:

Therefore resolved, That the Signal be continued, or that a new paper be established to be the organ of the Liberty party of this State as soon as arrangements can be made for that purpose.

Resolved, That a collection be taken up for the purpose of procuring an agent to obtain subscribers for said paper.

The report of the Committee was accepted and adopted. A collection was then taken up for that purpose, amounting to Cash \$18, Pledges, \$2.75.

On motion of H. J. Cushman,

Resolved, That this Society invite Volunteers who will call meetings in their several localities, obtain subscribers to and donations for the Liberty paper which is to be the organ of the party, and use every exertion to place the paper on a permanent and prosperous basis.

On motion of M. H. Cowles,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Mr. Foster for the very able, faithful and satisfactory manner in which he has heretofore conducted the Signal of Liberty.

The following Resolutions, reported by the Business Committee, were adopted:

Resolved—That our present war upon Mexico is a war of aggression on the part of the United States—unnecessary, unjust, and originally, impolitic—that it had its origin in the annexation of Texas to the United States, with the avowed object of the administration, of extending and perpetuating slavery, & that it is the duty of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, by withholding the means of carrying it on to bring it to as speedy a close as possible.

Resolved—That the course of Senator Hale, in regard to the Ten Regiment Bill of Lewis Cass, is exactly in accordance with the wishes of the Liberty men of Michigan and that he ought to be sustained by every American citizen, who values the honor, and dignity, and welfare of his country above the mercenary schemes of its unprincipled politicians.

Resolved, That a memorial to the Legislature, expressing the views of this Society on the recapture of Fugitive Slaves in this State, be signed by the officers of this meeting, and be forwarded to the Legislature at Michigan.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the citizens of Ann Arbor for their hospitality and kindness to us at this Anniversary.

The Society then adjourned. HORACE HALLOCK, Vice President. THEODORE FOSTER, Secretary.

State Liberty Convention.

The Convention met at Ann Arbor, Feb. 4, 1848. Munis Kenny of Washnetaw was called to the chair, and T. Foster appointed Secretary.

On motion it was

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chairman to nominate five candidates for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. Messrs. H. J. Cushman, Geo. Millard, N. Power, M. H. Cowles, J. L. Dennis, were appointed said committee. A committee of three consisting of Messrs. Kinsley, Copeland and Cowham, was appointed to nominate a State Central Committee.

The following electoral ticket was reported by the Committee, and unanimously adopted:

For the State—Horace Hallock Nathan M. Thomas First District—Chandler Carter Second—Chester Gurney Third—Nathan Power.

The names of the following gentlemen were reported by the Committee to nominate the State Central Committee, and the report was adopted.

Chester Gurney, St. Joseph Co. S. J. Hammond, " W. C. Denison, Kalamazoo, Co

The following resolution was moved by H. Hallock, and passed by acclamation. Resolved, That the nomination of Hon. JOHN P. HALE of New Hampshire for President, LEICESTER KING of Ohio for Vice President, by the National Liberty

Convention at Buffalo in October last, meets the hearty approbation of this Convention, and we urge upon our Liberty friends, and all others favorable to the cause of Human Liberty throughout our State, to give said nomination their cordial and vigorous support.

On motion, the Convention adjourned without day. M. KENNY, Chairman, THEODORE FOSTER Sec.

Mr. Hale's Speech.

When Mr. Hale was nominated for the Presidency, we stated that we should give him our support if he proved, by his course in Congress, that he was such a man as the representations of his friends at the Buffalo Convention authorized us to believe. Two months service at Washington has thus far fulfilled all we expected of him. His course has been straightforward and manly and has attracted general notice throughout the country.

His speech on the War, which we publish at length to-day, was listened to with much attention. Being in a great measure an off-hand effort, it is less polished and elaborate in its style than it otherwise would have been. The New York Tribune says of it,

"The speech of Hon. John P. Hale in the United States Senate on the war with Mexico, will be found entire in our columns. There is nothing mincing or merely mouthed about it, but the truth in its naked sternness, with a slight flavor of pungency. Truth is not considered very patriotic in these days, but we can't help that. If there were more of it told, the lust of Dominion and of unearned Wealth might not cover itself with the mantle of Patriotism much longer."

Says the correspondent of the Boston Atlas:

I am informed that Mr. Hale was complimented for his speech by Mr. Butler, Mr. Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, Mr. Bell of Tennessee, expect the last part, which they thought might as well have been left out, meaning that about slavery which they thought was hardly right. While Mr. Hale was speaking, and indeed during the whole debate, which was exceedingly interesting—great attention was given by Senators and spectators, with the exception of Mr. Atherton, who appeared to be very busy in directing documents.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, thus speaks of Mr. Hale, and of the political course he has marked out for himself.

"Mr. Hale, the new Senator from New Hampshire, has made his debut in the Senate, and in a manner that attracts universal attention. Mr. Hale comes to the Senate as the representative of a principle, and if not a new principle, one that few politicians here have the courage to maintain. The effect of Mr. Hale's demonstration is decided. He will carry votes with him—the votes of those who, entertaining the same opinions, have timidly waited for a leader. I am not sure that the sounding of this counter note, at this time, will not produce a good effect. It will counteract the ultraism of Mr. Cass and Mr. Allen, and Mr. Dickinson and others and will in fact, make a reasonable and beneficial diversion in favor of the moderate and conservative portion of the Senate.

Mr. Hale is a young looking man, of florid complexion, and good person. His voice is full and rich, but rather loud, and wanting in modulation, and his utterance is not sufficiently deliberate. These defects he is young enough to remedy. It is evident he intends to give himself practice. He possesses in an eminent degree, the rare quality very essential to one who puts himself forward as the champion of important principles, and one that always commands admiration."

The correspondent of the Herald says of the speech—

Mr. Hale's speech was a most extraordinary demonstration, abounding in hard and palpable hits upon the President, and fearless, even to savage temerity. Hale is no cypher. He leaves his mark where he walks—and when he speaks, he has, at least, the merit of a bulldog's which stops neither for friend or foe. He created a deal of fun in the Senate galleries, to-day; but there were many who thought that his wit was better adapted to the House than the Senate.

The National Era says:

We happen to know that it was delivered almost on the spur of the moment, there being an evident purpose on the part of the majority to push the bill thro' the Senate with as little discussion as possible. Mr. Hale, we doubt not, would have been glad, had time been allowed for some preparation. But the speech commanded much attention. It was delivered with earnestness and boldness. Its exposure of the real sources of our present difficulties, its fearless allusions to the question of slavery, the manly consistency of the avowed policy of the speaker with his principles, his eloquent appeals, not often heard in the Senate, to the paramount obligations of Truth and Justice and Freedom, will not be lost upon the People. The speech has secured him a position in the Senate which must command respect, though it may insult him politically from the rest of the members.

The Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes,—

"In the Senate we had a speech from the new Senator from New Hampshire, John P. Hale. There he stood in his high place of Senator of the United States—the man whom New Hampshire Loco Focoism had doomed to political death for his independence—here he stood to-day, a monument of moral courage in himself, and of faith in the peo-

His speech was about an hour long, and was listened to with great attention; most of the Foreign Ministers were present, as also a large number of ladies and distinguished gentlemen."

General Cass.

The N. Y. Evening Post thus speaks of Gen. Cass' recent letter against the Wilmot Proviso.

"We are sorry to see that General Cass, in this question of the prohibition of slavery, has been slipping from stage to stage in a very odd manner. He was first a friend of the Wilmot Proviso; then he thought the Wilmot Proviso, that is to say, the exclusion of slavery from the new territory, perfectly right in principle, but only premature in time; now he holds that Congress has no right to prohibit slavery in the territories. There is a story of a Vermont farmer, being sued at law for damages in breaking an iron kettle which he had borrowed, pleaded in court, first, that he never had the kettle; secondly, that it was broken when he borrowed it; and thirdly, that it was whole when he returned it.

Gen. Cass was in 1846 for the Wilmot Proviso—he never had the kettle—in 1847 the Wilmot Proviso was right in principle, but wrong in the time of its application—the kettle was broken when he borrowed it—and now, in 1848, the Wilmot Proviso is unconstitutional and unnecessary—the kettle was whole when he returned it. So it is with all the prematurists—warm friends a year since of the principle of excluding slavery—they have come at last to the convenient conclusion, when the pretext of prematurity will serve them no longer, that the Constitution gives Congress no authority to provide for its prohibition.

County Courts.

So far as we can judge from our exchanges these tribunals are favorably regarded by the mass of the people. A communication in the Mount Clemens Patriot says:

"The County Court in this county has already dispatched more business than would have been done in the Circuit Court in four years, and at very trifling expense to the Tax-payers. The county has had no Jurors to pay, as they would have had to do in the Circuits. True, the parties have been obliged to pay all these expenses, and who besides ought to pay it?

There has been entered in the County Court, forty-five cases, of which, I say cases have been disposed of—can any one believe that forty cases in the Circuit Court would have been disposed of in that time—or even in four years? Have they not been as justly, and in every respect as correctly disposed of as they would have been in the Circuit Court?—If parties are dissatisfied with the judgment of the County Court, they have a remedy by removing their causes to a higher court for review, at the small expense of two dollars. But strange as it may appear, not one judgment has been set aside, although we have had one circuit court held here since all the returns (four in number) have been made to the writs of Certiorari. Is not this an evidence that the parties thus far have been satisfied."

The Cholera.

Mr. Haraph, a highly respectable and scientific physician of Bristol, England, has published in the London Times, the result of his experiments upon the epidemic, with valuable suggestions for its prevention.

"In 1833, as a chemist I laid myself out for close examination into the cause, mode of propagation, and the check for the cholera. For this purpose I obtained information of, and visited in person all the earliest cases which showed themselves in the city generally, and in each great public establishment in particular. For sometime I attended almost daily at the cholera hospitals, and experimented in every way I could think of, upon the dead and living subjects, their contents and their ejection, the atmosphere surrounding them, and their articles of clothing. The conclusions I have arrived at, I forward for the information of those who have not had the same opportunities.

"That the cause of the cholera is a putrid animal poison, capable of being recognized by the smell by some, emanating from and surrounding the dead or living cholera subject or articles of clothing.

"That it is only received into the living body through the lungs, and cannot be propagated by enucleation.

"That infection can be conveyed by articles of clothing, bedding, &c.; and that wa-hewomen are more subject to infection than ordinary persons from the cause.

"That all persons are not equally liable to infection from equal exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensitive under certain circumstances.

"That the poison is destroyed by Chlorine Gas, and a heat of 310 deg. Fahrenheit."

Democratic National Convention.

The Union says, that a full meeting of the Democratic Republicar. Members of both Houses was held at the Capitol last night, when a joint Resolution was reported in favor of holding a National Convention, for the nomination of President and Vice President, at Baltimore, on the fourth Monday in May.

From the War.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27, 4 P. M. By an arrival at New Orleans we have dates from Vera Cruz up to the 13th, and from the City of Mexico up to the 1st inst.

The loss sustained by Mill's train, which was attacked by the Guerillas on its passage from Vera Cruz to the City, falls principally on the merchants of the City of Mexico and its neighborhood—their being a large amount of Merchant's stock placed under the protection of Niles for transportation to the Capital.

The commander-in-chief at the city assessed annual tax of THREE MILLION dollars towards the support of the army.

We have received no news of importance from Queretaro. It is said there is a growing sentiment among the prominent Mexicans against sending commissioners for the purpose of entering into treaty stipulations with the United States, to Washington. But that a preference is expressed in favor of submitting the question in dispute to arbitration.

"A SOLDIER'S LETTER.—We have had placed in our hands a letter from a Hancock boy, now serving in the ranks of the army in Mexico from which we take the following extract. The letter is dated 'Montezuma's Hall's, City of Mexico, Nov. 17, 1847.'"

"I myself got the buck shot through the cheek and upper lip, also a piece of one of my friend's skull-bone running in the other cheek and pointing out at the eye; but thank God I have now got well, but worse than all a twelve pound shot struck my gun and blew it all to atoms, out of my hands. I picked up another belonging to a man who just had his head blown off and kept up shooting until I went into the city, where I was chosen as one of Gen. Worth's body guard's and took up quarters in the Halls of Montezuma for the night, where I laid the weary limbs of a soldier to rest. You may rest assured that after loosing three nights sleep and driving the Greasers from Molino del Rey, from the great castle of Chapultepec, from the fort Causeway and from the gates of the city, by slaughtering and killing them like hogs at a butchering."—Ch. Cl.

Help for the Slaveholders.

Mr. Underwood (Whig) of Kentucky, has announced that he will call upon Congress for further legislation to aid the slaveholders in recovering their fugitive slaves. Beautiful, good, glorious! Mr. Underwood is in earnest. He told an exceedingly pathetic tale to the assembled wisdom, which must have wrung tears from the dough-faces, if they were at all well supplied with onions. He said a Kentuckian, a gentleman, pursued one of his slaves to Michigan and then arrested him, but the slave turned the tables upon him, and directly had him arrested—deplorable inhumanity—had his own dear master arrested for an assault, incarcerated, deprived of precious liberty, and put in jail! Horrible to relate! There he might have staid till his time but for an honorable Michigan dough-face, once an M. C.—it takes an M. C. to make a complete dough-face—Mr. Norvell—yes, his name was Norvell, on the Michigan bills; he did his southern master's bidding—who bailed him out. Mr. Underwood wants more law to prevent the recurrence of such atrocities—law to prevent the possibility of a slaveholder's ever suffering from the recoil of his own whip—law to prevent his wetting his own precious lips with the poisoned chalice which he commends to the lip of his equal brother.

We are glad he has asked for this law. Gloriously glad! Come on old fellows. If that law of '93, which would disgrace Algiers, is not sufficient for you, say what you want. You're men, speak. We shall like to see Daniel Webster and nice Bobby Winthrop back here in Massachusetts, and look into their eyes and feel their noble pulses after they have granted you something more devilish than the law of '93. You'll have the poor cravens at your feet, Mr. Underwood, begging you to spare them the awful task, but don't you spare them.—Stick 'em up to the compromises. Lash 'em. Train 'em—make hounds of them, you'll find them tractable at last. As for Jack Hale, and Palfrey, and Giddings, and a few more, do you never mind their furious barking, they are only sent to Congress to appease a few fanatics here at home. Rely upon it, Underwood, that the respectable Whigs and Democrats at the north are perfectly horror-struck at the possibility of having a slaveholder lose his liberty on their soil, in the amiable attempt to re-enslave another man.—Chronotype.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun. Jan. 6th, 1848.

The most remarkable resolution as yet introduced in either House, are those of the Hon. M. Hampton, of Alleghany co., Penn. in favor of the gradual annexation of Mexico. They go for the annexation from time to time first as territories, and as States of all those portions of Mexico now conquered by our Army and Navy which shall voluntarily offer to become a portion of the American Union. This embraces at present New Mexico, the Californias, Tamaulipas, New Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Senlona, Tobasco, Vera Cruz, Puebla and Mexico; for these are all conquered and held by us. This is certainly the boldest proposition ever yet made in Congress, and none but a truly independent, fearless and resolute man would have dared to offer it. It leaves out the Wilmot proviso upon the ground which every sensible man must see is the true ground that Mexico is exempt from slavery and must and will so remain exempt with or without any proviso.—

What astonishes me most is that the author of this resolution is a whig, from the great whig city of Pittsburgh. Mr. Hampton I understand is a very able and learned lawyer, a powerful debater and a man of unflinching nerve and resolution. You will perceive that the great commercial advantages are among those to which he refers as well as to the joint benefits to the people of Mexico and of this Union, which would result from the annexation.

If I am not mistaken the Hampton resolutions will prove the most important ever offered in the United States; and with some modifications will sooner or later be adopted.

Jan. 26.

General Cass this morning announced to the Senate the following important facts in relation to our army in Mexico:

General Scott's command has been suspended for the present by the President.

Orders have been issued from the War Department for the immediate release of Gen. Worth from the arrest under which Gen. Scott caused him to be placed, some time since, for an alleged infraction of the commands issued by his superior officers.

Gen. Butler assumes the command of the troops stationed in that department of Mexico over which Scott's command extended.

VARIETY.

GUTTA PERCHA—SUBSTITUTE FOR INDIA RUBBER.—The New York Mirror gives the following description of a new article which has just been introduced into use, and promises to crowd India Rubber off the track and fill many other important places now occupied by their materials:

As the gutta percha is just coming into use, not one half of its appliances can now be surmised, but it has already been found superior to India Rubber in the majority of purposes for which that material has been used, while it is capable of being employed in many cases, where India Rubber was inefficient. Gutta Percha is the gum of a tree which grows on the island of Borneo, and the entire Malayan Peninsula abounds in extensive forests of this most valuable production of the tropics. The tree is very large and bears some resemblance to the India-Rubber tree, but differs from it in its botanical characteristics. The sap of the tree exudes from its lacerated surface, but quickly becomes hard on being exposed to the air.

It is purified by being boiled in hot water when it becomes soft and plastic; below the temperature of fifty degrees it is nearly as hard as wood; it is extremely tough, but becomes plastic when it is cut into thin strips; at a temperature below boiling water it becomes as soft and yielding as melted wax or putty, and may be moulded into any form or stretched out thinner than the finest paper. When it cools it becomes hard and tough again and retains its plastic shape without the slightest change by contraction or warping. Its tenacity is wonderful; a thin slip sustained a weight of fifty pounds; the process of melting and cooling seems to have no effect in injuring its qualities. It burns freely and emits an odor when ignited similar to that of caoutchouc; it is easily dissolved in the oil of turpentine, but with difficulty in ether and other insolvents of India rubber.

The uses of this valuable material are almost infinite; it combines all the valuable properties of the best tanned leather with the elasticity of caoutchouc, and a durability which neither of them possesses, and for strapping machinery, supplies a want that has long been seriously experienced. It will answer all the purposes to which leather is applied, and is immensely superior to that or India rubber for boots and shoes. Indeed, the old phrase of "nothing like leather," will be deprived of its significance by the gutta percha. A leaf of gutta percha no thick-

CONGRESSIONAL.

er than bank note paper is as impervious to water as glass; for umbrellas, over coats, roofs of houses, bottoms of ships, covering of boxes, and in all cases where protection from wet is desired, its use will be invaluable. It can be formed into gas-pipes and water-pipes of any size, and any degree of strength that may be required; and used for such purposes will never decompose or wear out; and being ductile and elastic it may be employed in a thousand shapes, and for thousands of purposes where iron or lead cannot now be used.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH IN MEXICO.—The Lexington speech of Mr. Clay has been extensively circulated throughout Mexico, and has created quite a lively sensation among the Mexicans. They are informed do not disguise their hopes that the predominance of the Whig party in the country, will result in the withdrawal of our troops from Mexico.—N. O. Delta.

ANOTHER APPLICATION OF ETHER.—Sulphuric ether is employed to produce insensibility to pain in operations, on restive horses and other animals. The Veterinary Record speaks very favourably of the results. A large bag of Mackintosh cloth is employed, into which the sponges containing the ether are placed, with leather straps the bag is fastened over the animal's nostrils, and the bag is then immersed in hot water, which causes the evaporation of the ether. Thus, this important discovery has brought relief from pain to man and beast, and notwithstanding the fears entertained at first, its success seems established.—People's Journal.

OUR DISABLED VOLUNTEERS—WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THEM?—The presence of the wounded officers of the New York regiment of Volunteers in our City—some without arms and some on crutches, from wounds which they received at Chapultepec and Churubusco, while gallantly upholding the dignity of the Empire State and of the United States—suggests the propriety of the General Government providing for them, in some way, so that the rest of their lives shall not be spent in poverty. By their wounds, these gallant fellows, as well as many others, from other States in the Union, have been incapacitated from earning their living.—Herald.

Uncle Sam I bedazzled old hedgehog I don't you see 'Gory' is cheap as dirt, only you never get done paying for it! Forty years hence, your boys will be still paying taxes to support the debt you are now piling up, and the cripples and others pensioners you are now manufacturing. How much more of this will satisfy you?—N. Y. Tribune.

Insects are incapable of suffering. Pull out a fly's leg, and he will not mind it, but fly about as readily as before.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Senate has rejected the resolutions giving the election of electors of President and Vice President to the people.

THE WAR.—The following lines, by Coleridge, are not inappropriate to our country at the present time.

Boys and girls, And women, that would groan to see a child Pull off an insect's leg, all read of war, The best amusement for a morning meal! The poor wretch who has learnt his only prayers

From curses, who knows exactly words enough To ask a blessing from his Heavenly Father,

Becomes a fluent phraseman, absolute And technical in victories and defeats, And all our duty tells us for fratricide!

Terms which we trundle smoothly o'er our tongue, Like mere abstractions, empty, sounds to which

We join no feeling and attach no form! As if the soldier died without a wound, As if the fibres of their Godlike frames Were gored without a pang; as if the wretch

Who fell in battle, doing bloody deeds, Passed off to Heaven, translated, and no killed.

As though he had no wife to pine for him, No God to judge him!

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

FOR THE PAST THREE WEEKS.

Opposite to each subscriber a name will be found the amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes subscribers like M. Clancy, A. Burnett, H. Bronson, S. F. Doran, S. B. Doran, M. Drake, J. D. Wiggins, S. Wheeler, C. Conley, J. Howard, G. D. Lewis, Rev. O. P. Hoyt, M. Tenley, J. B. Barnes, J. Forbes, A. H. Hill, M. L. Hill, S. Green, L. Smith, H. Bronson, H. E. Rowley, Rev. S. Tripp, H. Bond, C. D. Grimes, M. Kenney, N. P. Smith.

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From curses, who knows exactly words enough To ask a blessing from his Heavenly Father,

Becomes a fluent phraseman, absolute And technical in victories and defeats, And all our duty tells us for fratricide!

Terms which we trundle smoothly o'er our tongue, Like mere abstractions, empty, sounds to which

We join no feeling and attach no form! As if the soldier died without a wound, As if the fibres of their Godlike frames Were gored without a pang; as if the wretch

Who fell in battle, doing bloody deeds, Passed off to Heaven, translated, and no killed.

As though he had no wife to pine for him, No God to judge him!

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

FOR THE PAST THREE WEEKS.

Opposite to each subscriber a name will be found the amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes subscribers like M. Clancy, A. Burnett, H. Bronson, S. F. Doran, S. B. Doran, M. Drake, J. D. Wiggins, S. Wheeler, C. Conley, J. Howard, G. D. Lewis, Rev. O. P. Hoyt, M. Tenley, J. B. Barnes, J. Forbes, A. H. Hill, M. L. Hill, S. Green, L. Smith, H. Bronson, H. E. Rowley, Rev. S. Tripp, H. Bond, C. D. Grimes, M. Kenney, N. P. Smith.

er then bank note paper is as impervious to water as glass; for umbrellas, over coats, roofs of houses, bottoms of ships, covering of boxes, and in all cases where protection from wet is desired, its use will be invaluable. It can be formed into gas-pipes and water-pipes of any size, and any degree of strength that may be required; and used for such purposes will never decompose or wear out; and being ductile and elastic it may be employed in a thousand shapes, and for thousands of purposes where iron or lead cannot now be used.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH IN MEXICO.—The Lexington speech of Mr. Clay has been extensively circulated throughout Mexico, and has created quite a lively sensation among the Mexicans. They are informed do not disguise their hopes that the predominance of the Whig party in the country, will result in the withdrawal of our troops from Mexico.—N. O. Delta.

ANOTHER APPLICATION OF ETHER.—Sulphuric ether is employed to produce insensibility to pain in operations, on restive horses and other animals. The Veterinary Record speaks very favourably of the results. A large bag of Mackintosh cloth is employed, into which the sponges containing the ether are placed, with leather straps the bag is fastened over the animal's nostrils, and the bag is then immersed in hot water, which causes the evaporation of the ether. Thus, this important discovery has brought relief from pain to man and beast, and notwithstanding the fears entertained at first, its success seems established.—People's Journal.

OUR DISABLED VOLUNTEERS—WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THEM?—The presence of the wounded officers of the New York regiment of Volunteers in our City—some without arms and some on crutches, from wounds which they received at Chapultepec and Churubusco, while gallantly upholding the dignity of the Empire State and of the United States—suggests the propriety of the General Government providing for them, in some way, so that the rest of their lives shall not be spent in poverty. By their wounds, these gallant fellows, as well as many others, from other States in the Union, have been incapacitated from earning their living.—Herald.

Uncle Sam I bedazzled old hedgehog I don't you see 'Gory' is cheap as dirt, only you never get done paying for it! Forty years hence, your boys will be still paying taxes to support the debt you are now piling up, and the cripples and others pensioners you are now manufacturing. How much more of this will satisfy you?—N. Y. Tribune.

Insects are incapable of suffering. Pull out a fly's leg, and he will not mind it, but fly about as readily as before.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Senate has rejected the resolutions giving the election of electors of President and Vice President to the people.

THE WAR.—The following lines, by Coleridge, are not inappropriate to our country at the present time.

Boys and girls, And women, that would groan to see a child Pull off an insect's leg, all read of war,

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA!

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

THIS EXTRACT is put up in quart bottles... it is a wonderful success. It has been used at the past two years more than 35,000 cures...

4,010 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,500 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 8,000 cases of Consumption;

And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the Face, Acne, together with numerous cases of Sick Head Ache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from Physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, in testimony of its extraordinary cures. R. VAN ZEGH, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases that place as true. These are thousands of cures in the city of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than 5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON!

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season. It has never been known to injure in the least the most delicate child.

RHEUMATISM. This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has effected are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief; this entirely eradicates it from the system, even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a Chronic Rheumatic pain to which I am subject, in a public stage. Please send me two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have conversed with two of our principal physicians and recommended your Sarsaparilla.

SETH TERRY. Hartford, March 12, 1845.

CONSUMPTION CURED. Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Con., Pleurisy, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Spasms in the Chest, Hoarseness, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Nearly twenty years ago I took a violent cold, which set led on my lungs, and affected me with a cough, but finally became a constant hacking cough, but not so severe as to prevent me from attending to my business. Within the last few years it increased on me gradually. At last I became reduced—I breathed with difficulty, and for the last ten months previous to using your Sarsaparilla, had regular night sweats; indeed, my friends and myself supposed that I would die with the Consumption; but I have the happiness to inform you that to my surprise, after using three bottles of your Sarsaparilla, I find my health restored. It relieved me gradually, and I am now enjoying much better health than I have before in 26 years. I had almost entirely lost my appetite, which is also returned. You are at liberty to publish this with my name, in the papers, if you choose.

My little girl, who is three years old, had a very bad cough the whole of last winter. We became very much alarmed on her account. While using the medicine, I gave her some of it, and it soon entirely relieved her, so we were joyful, and she is well now, and hearty as any child I ever saw. She was also full of little blotches; it took them away, and her skin is smooth and fair now, and I am satisfied she recovered her health from using your excellent medicine.

S. W. COXANT, 444 Broadway.

GIRLS, READ THIS. You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, rough skin, and a "hot" of spirits, use a bottle or two of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It will cleanse your blood, remove the blotches and blotches, and give you animation, sparkling eyes, fine spirits, and beautiful complexion—all of which are of immense value to unmarried ladies.

SCROFULA CURED. This Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN. Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under very deep obligation.

Yours, respectfully, ISAAC W. CRAN, 106 Wooster st. New York, March 1, 1847.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union. This is to certify that he is the undersigned, Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PAULING, M. D. J. W. BROWN, M. D. R. B. BRIGGS, M. D. P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D. Albany, April 1, 1846.

Piles Piles Piles. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is no less successful in curing this distressing complaint, than for diseases of the Blood, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility. Read the following:

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—The effects of your Sarsaparilla are truly wonderful. For the last six or eight years past I have been subject to severe attacks of the piles, during which I have suffered all the tortures of that complaint, and have been almost finding relief except in death. I have the pleasure to inform you that there is yet a balm in Gilead. I have used two bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and feel no remains of my old complaint. I send you this in testimony, and any person you may refer to me I would be happy to inform of the benefit I have received at your hands.

Yours, truly, JOHN HALL, 49 Fulton st.

Thomas Smith, Printer, 162 Nassau st., 3 story, carefully long standing and aggravated case of the Piles.

For sale by MAYNARDS, General Agents, Ann Arbor.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE,

No. 132 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit—Old stand up

Advertisement for The Cheap Cash Store, featuring 'Wool Bought', 'Fancy Carpets', 'Feathers and Staple Goods', and 'Luther Beecher'.

our attention is invited to the best stock of DRY GOODS

Ever brought to this City. Also, to the largest and cheapest stock of SUPER NEW STYLES Brussels and Carpets

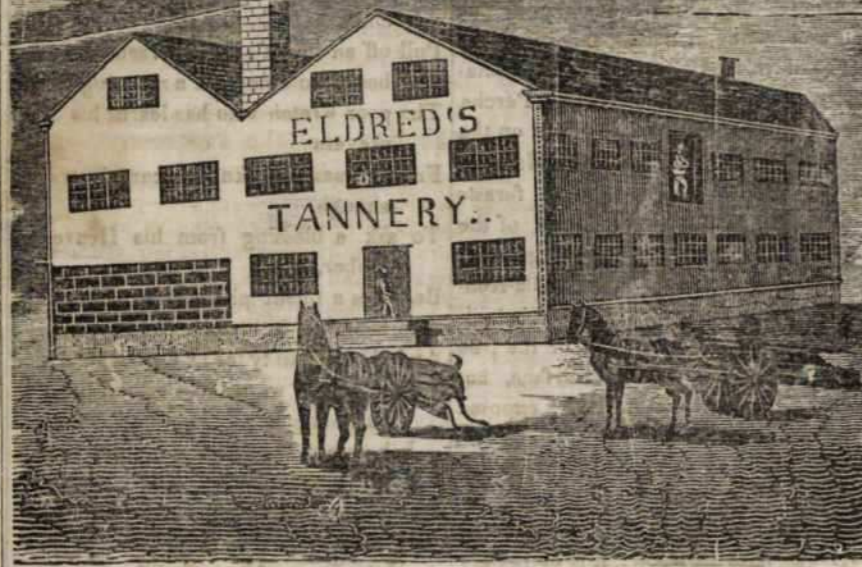
Warranted to have been imported within the last 20 days. Also, a splendid assortment of ENGLISH INGRAIN AND LOWELL 2 PLY CARPETS, ALL WOOL.

Oil Cloths, Brussels Rugs, Window Shades, Wall Paper Hangings, Feathers, Mattings, &c. &c.

GOOD GOODS, LOW PRICES, AND MUST BE SOLD, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

LUTHER BEECHER, DETROIT.

LEATHER STORE.



ELDRED'S TANNERY.

LA DUE & ELDRED, (Successors to Eldred & Co.)

NO. 84 WOODWARD AVENUE, Directly Opposite the Episcopal Church, DETROIT.

ARE happy to inform the late customers of Eldred & Co., and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing, a superior article of Leather, and are constantly receiving a full supply of Findings.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT MAY BE FOUND Spanish and Slaughter Sole LEATHER, Deer, Goat and Lamb Binding, Horns and Oak Upper, Shoe Thread, Tacks, Sparables, Skirting and Russet Bridle, Boot Cord and Webbing, Horse and String, African and Slaughter KIP SKINS, Oak and Hemlock CALF, French Calf Skins, White, Russet and Colored Linings.

Merchants & Manufacturers. Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND SKINS. DETROIT, 1847.

NAILS—300 kegs Eastern Nails for sale by C. CLARK, Attorney and Counsellor, and J. J. O'NEILL, Office, Court House, Ann Arbor, 27th

PERRY'S BOOK STORE,

Wholesale and Retail.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York with a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, jewelry, tools, materials, toys, musical instruments and fancy goods, which will sell at wholesale or retail as low as any establishment west of New York.

SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER, PENS, Ink, Quills, Slates, Sand, Blank Books, Sand Paper, and 2500 PIECES PAPER HANGINGS, Binding, Fire Boards, and Window Curains.

100 TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES. School Inspectors and others interested, are especially requested to examine his stock and prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell so as to make it an object to go further.

YOUTHS' BOOKS, Moral, Religious, instructive and amusing, such as may be put into the hands of children.

Gold Pencils, Silver Pencils, Ever Pins, Callenders, Hydrastatic and Pump Inkstands, and many other desirable and fancy articles of Stationery.

Also, Razors, Straps, Honors, Clothes Brushes, Leather Brushes, Hair Oil, Ox Marrow, Perfumes, Fan Seats and Wafers, and lots of fixtures for comfort and economy, at

PERRY'S BOOK STORE, Ann Arbor, Dec. 1847.

CASH Will be paid for COUNTY ORDERS

DRAGS on any of the counties of this State, or money will be loaned on them by me at my Banking Office, first door towards the River and opposite the custom house, Detroit, Michigan.

SIGHT DRAFTS on New York or Buffalo always on hand.

Land for sale. THE subscriber offers for sale Eight Acres of Land, lying the east half of north east quarter of section 13, of town 4 north, range 11 west, situated in the township of Wayland, Allegan County. The land is level, well timbered, and well accommodated by roads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for stock.

TO ATTORNEYS AND OTHERS WISHING DEEDS ACKNOWLEDGED or Depositions taken to be used in either of the States of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, South Carolina, Maine, or Vermont.

GLEASON F. LEWIS. G. F. L. will attend promptly to the taking Depositions &c. &c. for persons residing at a distance by addressing him by mail.

Hat, Cap, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM.

T. H. ARMSTRONG, HAVING taken the Stand No. 58, Woodward Avenue, 3 doors north of Doty's Auction Room, recently occupied by J. G. Crane, as a Hat Store; and added the stock of the latter to his own, and also engaged in manufacturing every description of

HATS & CAPS. He is now prepared to offer to the Public every article in his line, either of his own or eastern manufacture, twenty five per cent less than have been offered in this market. In his stock will be found Fine Nuts, Sable Beaver, Beaver, Otter, Bash an' Sporting Hats, Fine Cloth, Silk, Plush, Oil Silk and Velvet Caps, Rich Silk Cravats, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Kid, Thread, Silk, and Buckskin Gloves; Col Lira, Bosoms, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, &c.

WILLIAM A. RAYMOND, OF THE OLD MANHATTAN STORE.

CORNER OF JEFF'N AVE. AND BATES ST. DETROIT.

HAS just received a large and complete assortment of DRY GOODS

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Full Cloths, Tweed's Cloths, Kentucky Jeans, Sheetings, Drillings, Tickings, Gingsings, Flannels, Linseys.

And other articles in the line of Heavy Goods, too numerous to mention.

Plain & Fancy d'Laines, Prints, Cashmeres, Gingham, Pain & Fancy Alpaca, Oregon Plaid, Orleans Cloths, Indeed a assortment of Dress Goods comprises all the variety which dress demands.

SHAWLS. Of every variety, from splendid Brochus and Cashmeres to heavy, comfortable blanket Shawls.

LIVE GESE FEATHERS. By the pound or hundred weight.

Paper Hangings, Of all qualities and prices.

PAPER WINDOW CURTAINS, Of the newest patterns, at wholesale or retail.

With a stock as well calculated for the country as the city trade, it is confidently expected that the reputation of the "Old Manhattan" for good Goods at cheap rates will be fully sustained.

STEEL GOODS! Axes, Saws and Planings, SPLENDID FANS, and any quantity of other goods of this sort at the OLD MANHATTAN STORE.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Drugs &c.

Cheap Jewelry Store,

Wholesale and Retail.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York with a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, jewelry, tools, materials, toys, musical instruments and fancy goods, which will sell at wholesale or retail as low as any establishment west of New York.

Gold Pens, Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED H. B. MARSH.

FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERING WARE ROOMS.

STEVEN'S & ZUG, Opposite the Michigan Exchange, have on hand a large assortment of FURNITURE, of their own manufacture, which they will sell very low for Cash.

They also keep experienced Upholsterers, and are prepared to do all kinds of Upholstering at the shortest notice.

Furniture of all kinds made to order of the best material, and warranted.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, or every kind of country Produce.

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Trunk Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.

Also a good assortment of WHIPS & LASSES, which will be sold very low, and no mistake, at COOK & ROBINSON'S.

W. A. BURGER, Dentist, FIRST ROOM OVER C. M. & T. W. ROOPE'S STORE, BRANE & JEWETT'S BLOCK, 261-1st ANN ARBOR.

GEESE FEATHERS! PAPER HANGINGS!

FIRST RATE YOUNG HYSON TEA AT ONLY FOUR AND SIX PENCE PER POUND!

WILLOW WAGGONS, TRAVELING BASKETS, AND BIRD CAGES.

REMOVAL. WOULD inform his Customers and the public generally, that he has removed his Book Bindery from the Paper Mill building, where it has formerly been, to

NO. 5, HURON BLOCK, opposite the Washington House, where he will complete all Jobs in the above line entrusted to him, in any form to suit his customers.

Maynards ARE IN TOWN AGAIN!

HAVING removed to their new store, where they are receiving an extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils and Groceries.

WOOD, WOOL! CLOTH, CLOTH!

THE undersigned would inform the public that they will continue to manufacture Filled Cloth, Cassimere and Flannel, at their Factory, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor, on Huron River near the Railroad.

THE price of making cloth will be for Cassimere, 44 cts. per yard; for Filled cloth, 37 cts. per yard; for white Flannel, 20 cts. per yard.

THE subscriber continues to act as Agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. This Company has been in business for the last THIRTY SIX YEARS, and promptly paid all losses during that time, amounting to many Millions of Dollars.

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THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. H. Lund and D. T. McCollum under the firm of J. H. Lund & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THE subscriber heretofore will be carried on by J. H. Lund who is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of fall and winter goods consisting of

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Drugs &c.

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THRESHING MACHINES, CLOVER MACHINES AND SEPARATORS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has contracted to manufacture the above machines at the old stand of Knapp & Haviland, at the Lower Village, Ann Arbor, near the Paper Mill. The Machines are of approved models, have been thoroughly used in this vicinity and worked well. They are made of the best material, and are not liable to be easily broken or damaged.

These Powers and Machines are particularly adapted to the use of Farmers who wish to use them for threshing their own grain. The power, thrasher and fixture can all be loaded into a common sized wagon box and drawn with one pair of horses. They are designed to be used with four horses, and are abundantly strong for that number, and may be used with six or eight horses with proper care. They work with less strength of horses according to the times of business done than any other power, and will thresh generally about 200 bushels wheat per day with four horses. In one instance 158 bushels wheat were threshed in three hours with four horses.

This Power and Machine contain all the advantages necessary to make them profitable to the purchaser. They are strong and durable. They are easily moved from one place to another. The work of the power is easy on these powers in comparison to others, and the price is LOWER than any other power and machine, having ever been sold in the State, according to the real value. The terms of payment will be liberal for notes that are known to be absolutely good.

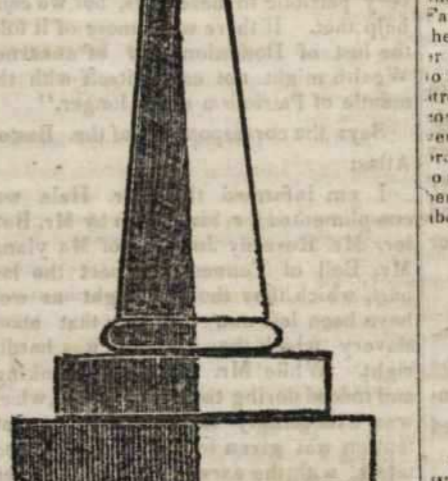
I have a number of Powers and Machines now ready for sale and persons wishing to buy are invited to call soon.

SEPARATORS. The utility and advantages of this Power and Machine will appear evident to all on examining the recommendations below.

All persons are cautioned against making these Powers and Machines, the undersigned having adopted the necessary measures for securing letters patent for the same within the time required by law.

Old Castings. Persons desirous of purchasing these machines are requested to call and examine these before purchasing elsewhere.

Ann Arbor MARELL YARD.



THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of J. M. Rootwell in the Marble Business, would inform the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties, that he will continue the business at the old stand, in the Upper Town, near the Presbyterian Church, and manufacture orders.

Monuments, Grave Stones, Tablets, &c. &c. Those wishing to obtain any article in his line of business will find by calling that he has an assortment of White and Variegated Marble from the Eastern Marble Quarries, which will be wrought in Modern style, and sold at prices superior, adding transportation only. Call and get a prospectus.

CASHMERE AND TWEEDS.—A beautiful article for Gentlemen's summer wear, just received and will be manufactured in the latest style and best possible manner, at the Western Clothing Emorium.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Dexter and vicinity that he has opened a shop in the above place in the corner store, formerly known as "Shepherd's," where he is prepared to do all kinds of repairing in the line of clocks, watches, jewelry &c. in the shortest notice.

ALSO GROCERIES of all kinds, such as, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins, Coffee, Peppercorns, Fish, Candies, Tobacco, Cloves, &c. And in fact everything usually kept in such an establishment (1) or EXCEPTED constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

HOMOEOPATHY. BLACKWOOD & ELDRIDGE, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS, Office on Main st. opposite Crane's Block.

THE FIRM, in presenting their card to the public, solicit no more favor than an enlightened community may judge their merits as physicians to be deserving of.

Since the introduction of Homoeopathy in this village, it has been constantly gathering laurels in the eyes of the community, and winning the confidence of all who have seen and felt its superior efficacy over all other systems of medicine in healing the sick and removing health.

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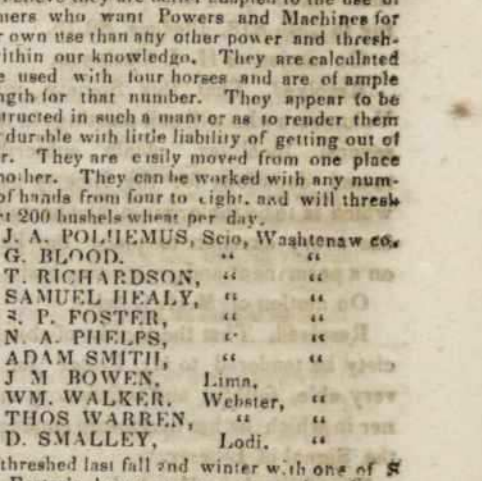
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